

ORIGINAL

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8 KEATING DENTAL ARTS, INC.

9  
10 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
11 FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
12 SOUTHERN DIVISION

13 JAMES R. GLIDEWELL DENTAL  
14 CERAMICS, INC. dba GLIDEWELL  
LABORATORIES,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 KEATING DENTAL ARTS, INC.


18 Defendant.

19 AND RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS.  
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Civil Action No.  
SACV11-01309-DOC(ANx)

**SECOND AMENDED  
ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE  
DEFENSES, AND  
COUNTERCLAIMS;  
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Honorable David O. Carter

2012 OCT 26 PM 2:44  
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.  
SANTA ANA  
BY 

FILED

1 Pursuant to Rule 15 (Fed.R.Civ.P.) and L.R. 15-1 through 15-4, Defendant  
2 Keating Dental Arts, Inc. ("KDA") hereby files its Second Amended Answer,  
3 Affirmative Defenses, and Counterclaims to Plaintiff's Complaint.

4 **PARTIES**

5 1. Defendant admits that Plaintiff is seeking monetary damages and  
6 injunctive relief with respect to the claims presented in this Complaint, but denies  
7 that Plaintiff is entitled to any such relief. Otherwise, Defendant lacks knowledge  
8 or information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations.

9 2. Defendant admits the allegations of paragraph 2, except as to Plaintiff's  
10 allegation that the parties offer "essentially the same products to essentially the  
11 same purchasers in the same market place," an allegation that Defendant denies.  
12 Among other things, Defendant believes that Defendant's products are superior to  
13 those of Plaintiff.

14 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

15 3. Without admitting that Defendant has any liability to Plaintiff for the  
16 matter set forth in Plaintiff's pleadings, Defendant admits the allegations of  
17 paragraph 3.

18 4. Defendant admits the allegations of paragraph 4.

19 5. Defendant denies that it has committed any acts of infringement, in this  
20 District or elsewhere. Otherwise, and without admitting that Defendant has any  
21 liability to Plaintiff for the matter set forth in Plaintiff's pleadings, Defendant  
22 admits the allegations of paragraph 5.

23 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

24 6. Defendant admits that the publicly available record regarding U.S.  
25 Trademark Reg. No. 3,739,663, including the information reflected on that  
26 registration, is as stated. Otherwise, Defendant lacks knowledge or information  
27 sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 6.

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1       7. Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief  
2 about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 7.

3       8. Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief  
4 about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 8, except that Defendant denies that  
5 the reputation of Plaintiff's relevant products is extremely positive.

6       9. Defendant admits the allegations of paragraph 9, except as to the last  
7 sentence, as to which Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to  
8 form a belief about the truth of the allegation.

9       10. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 10.

10       11. Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief  
11 about the truth of the allegations of paragraph 11, except as to the fact and  
12 substance of the letter from Plaintiff's attorney. Defendant denies that any of the  
13 substance of that letter is true.

14       **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION – INFRINGEMENT OF A FEDERALLY**  
15                                   **REGISTERED TRADEMARK**

16       12. Defendant repeats and incorporates by reference the responses set forth  
17 in paragraphs 1 through 11 above, as if set forth fully herein.

18       13. Defendant admits that it has used in commerce the term KDZ BRUXER  
19 as a trademark in connection with advertising of, sale of, or offer to sell dental  
20 prostheses. Otherwise, Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 13.

21       14. Defendant admits the allegations of paragraph 14, and Defendant further  
22 alleges that Plaintiff's consent and/or authorization was neither required nor  
23 needed for Defendant's actions.

24       15. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 15.

25       16. Defendant denies that Plaintiff's alleged trademark is or has been  
26 infringed by any activity of Defendant; otherwise, Defendant lacks knowledge or  
27 information sufficient to form a belief about the truth of the allegations of  
28 paragraph 16.

1 17. Defendant admits learning at some time of Plaintiff's adoption and use  
2 of Plaintiff's alleged trademark, subsequent to Plaintiff's adoption and use of that  
3 alleged trademark. Otherwise, Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 17.

4 18. Defendant denies that Defendant uses any trademark that is confusingly  
5 similar to any valid trademark rights that Plaintiff may have. Defendant admits  
6 that Plaintiff has no control over the composition or quality of Defendant's  
7 products. Defendant denies that Defendant's products are inferior to those of  
8 Plaintiff. Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief  
9 about the alleged valuable goodwill and related expense and effort alleged by  
10 Plaintiff. Otherwise, Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 18.

11 19. Defendant lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief  
12 about the value of any alleged goodwill of Plaintiff's business under Plaintiff's  
13 alleged trademark; otherwise, Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 19.

14 20. Defendant denies that it has committed any infringement, and otherwise  
15 denies the allegations of paragraph 20.

16 **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION - FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN**  
17 **UNDER SECTION 43(a) OF THE LANHAM ACT**

18 21. Defendant repeats and incorporates by reference the responses set forth  
19 in paragraphs 1 through 20 above, as if set forth fully herein.

20 22. Defendant admits that Defendant has used and is using Defendant's  
21 trademark KDZ BRUXER in commerce in connection with the advertising, sale,  
22 and provision of dental prostheses. Defendant denies that its trademark KDZ  
23 BRUXER infringes any valid rights of Plaintiff. Otherwise, Defendant denies the  
24 allegations of paragraph 22.

25 23. Defendant denies that it needed authorization to use Defendant's  
26 trademark, denies that Defendant's trademark infringes any valid rights of  
27 Plaintiff, and otherwise denies the allegations of paragraph 23.

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24. Defendant denies that it has committed any acts of false designation of origin and false description, and otherwise denies the allegations of paragraph 24.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION – UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER  
CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE '17200 et seq.**

25. Defendant repeats and incorporates by reference the responses set forth in paragraphs 1 through 24 above, as if set forth fully herein.

26. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 26.

27. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 27.

28. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 28.

29. Defendant denies that Defendant has committed any wrongful acts, and denies the allegations of paragraph 29.

30. Defendant denies the allegations of paragraph 30.

**FIRST AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

(BRUXER is a generic and/or descriptive Term, and Glidewell's BRUXZIR trademark is phonetically equivalent with the generic term)

31. The word BRUXER within Defendant's trademark KDZ BRUXER (AND DESIGN) (Defendant's Trademark) is a generic and/or descriptive term within the dental industry. Accordingly, GLIDEWELL cannot preclude competitors such as Defendant from using that generic/descriptive term within those competitors' own trademarks. In addition, Glidewell's BRUXZIR trademark is phonetically equivalent with the generic term BRUXER and/or denotes a bruxer crown made of zirconia and is therefore invalid and/or unenforceable.

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## SECOND AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

### (No Likelihood of Confusion)

32. Defendant's trademarks "KDZ BRUXER"  and are not confusingly similar to Plaintiff's alleged BRUXZIR trademark. Defendant's trademark is NOT the word "BRUXER" alone, but instead is Defendant's "main" trademark (,  as further discussed below) to which Defendant has added in smaller letters the generic/descriptive word BRUXER. In addition to being a generic/descriptive word that is only PART of Defendant's trademark, even that "part" of Defendant's trademark differs importantly from Glidewell's BRUXZIR trademark. Glidewell's one-word mark includes "ZIR", which clearly signals the dentists/customers that this is a product made from ZIRCONIA; Defendant's trademark does NOT include "ZIR" or any other corruption of the generic/descriptive word BRUXER. Instead, Defendant's trademark uses three distinctive letters KDZ in front of the generic/descriptive word BRUXER. This clear visual distinction is present in all written forms of advertising and/or ordering for either parties' products. In addition to this clear visual distinction between the trademarks (which is emphasized even more in the logo form of Defendant's trademark), these three leading letters also adds three syllables to Defendant's trademark (thus, the KDZ trademark is five syllables, unlike Glidewell's two syllables). Accordingly, this distinction is even more apparent in any oral form of discussion of either parties' products. The marketing channels for the products [direct ordering by dentists from the parties or third party labs], the sophistication of the consumers (dentists and their offices), the price of the products [relatively high], and the importance of the products to the consumers [the dentist/customer's reputation is at stake with each crown ordered and implanted in a patient's mouth] all indicate that there is no likelihood of confusion among consumers. Individually, and certainly collectively, analysis of the factors



1 listed in this paragraph (among others) show that there is no likelihood of  
2 confusion.

### 3 **THIRD AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

4 (Estoppel)

5 33. Plaintiff is estopped from asserting that any rights that it may have in the  
6 trademark BRUXZIR are so broad as to cover or include competitors' use of the  
7 words BRUX or BRUXER within those competitors' trademarks. Plaintiff  
8 intentionally chose to adopt, use, and register the trademark BRUXZIR, and NOT  
9 the words BRUX or BRUXER. On information and belief, Defendant coined its  
10 BRUXZIR mark as a corruption of the generic term BRUXER and the material  
11 that is now commonly used to fabricate such bruxer devices, zirconia. Because of  
12 the phonetic similarity of the last syllable of BRUXER and the first syllable of  
13 ZIRCONIA, Plaintiff collapsed the two (by replacing BRUXER's second syllable  
14 with ZIRCONIA's first syllable) to form a single word BRUXZIR. Having  
15 intentionally selected and used a trademark that adds three distinct letters "ZIR"  
16 (an abbreviation for "zirconia", the material from which Glidewell makes those  
17 products) to the end of the generic/descriptive word BRUX (thus BRUX+ZIR =  
18 BRUXZIR), Glidewell cannot now ask the Court to treat Glidewell's trademark as  
19 if it consisted ONLY of that generic/descriptive word BRUX or BRUXER (and  
20 ignore the three letters ZIR that Glidewell added to create its alleged trademark).

### 21 **FOURTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

22 (Misuse of Trademark/Unclean Hands/Unfair Competition)

23 34. Glidewell is the largest dental laboratory in the world. Glidewell is  
24 substantially larger than most, if not all, of its competitors. For at least the last  
25 several months, Glidewell has been misusing its relative economic size and  
26 muscle by attempting to exclude its competitors from using the generic term  
27 BRUX (and related terms such as BRUXER) in connection with zirconia dental  
28 crowns. To that end, Glidewell has threatened those competitors with litigation

1 that has no lawful basis (as discussed herein), and because Glidewell is so large in  
2 comparison to most/all of its competitors, Glidewell has succeeded in all or  
3 virtually all such efforts (the present lawsuit being the one exception). In addition  
4 to forcing its smaller competitors to change their marketing and/or trademarks to  
5 NOT include any use of "BRUX," Glidewell has at least sometimes demanded  
6 that Glidewell would proceed with such litigation UNLESS those competitors  
7 agreed to buy and use Glidewell's unpatented zirconia dental crown products,  
8 supplies, and/or other technology. Such actions constitute unfair competition,  
9 restraint of trade, and/or misuse of a trademark, and in any case result in  
10 Glidewell coming to this Court with unclean hands and not being deserving of any  
11 assistance from this Court.

12 **FIFTH AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE**

13 35. Defendant's use of the terms "bruxer" and/or "bruxzir" constitutes fair  
14 use.

15  
16 **DEFENDANT'S COUNTERCLAIMS**

17 For its Counterclaims, Counterclaimant Keating Dental Arts, Inc. ("KDA")  
18 alleges as follows:

19 **THE PARTIES**

20 36. Counterclaimant Keating Dental Arts, Inc. (KDA) is a California  
21 corporation having its principal place of business at 16881 Hale Avenue, Irvine,  
22 California 92606.

23 37. Counterclaim-Defendant James R. Glidewell, Inc. dba Glidewell  
24 Laboratories (Glidewell) is a California corporation having its principal place of  
25 business at 4141 MacArthur Boulevard, Newport Beach, California 92660.

26 **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**



27 38. Jurisdiction is proper in this court because this litigation arises under  
28 federal law, including 17 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq. (Lanham Act). The Court has




1 jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question), 28 U.S.C.  
2 § 1338(a) (trademarks), and 28 U.S.C. § 2201 (Declaratory Judgment Act).

3 39. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Glidewell because Glidewell  
4 conducts business in the State of California and within this district and because of  
5 Glidewell's choice of forum.

6 40. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1391(c).

7 41. An actual case or controversy has arisen between the parties. Glidewell  
8 has (a) filed with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office an Opposition to KDA's  
9 application to register its trademark,  and (b) sued KDA in the  
10 instant lawsuit, alleging that KDA's trademarks "KDZ BRUXER" and  
11  infringe Glidewell's rights.  
12

### 13 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

14 42. KDA provides to dentists dental restorative products, including dental  
15 crowns. Within the last year or so, the increased price of gold (which historically  
16 had been used for crowns) and other factors led dentists to request crowns made  
17 from other materials, such as zirconia. For KDA's zirconia crowns, KDA has  
18 adopted and is using the trademark "KDZ BRUXER" and a related stylized logo  
19 . KDA uses those trademarks in advertising directed exclusively to  
20 KDA's customers, who are dentists or other dental professionals and their offices.  
21 Upon a dentist's order for a KDZ BRUXER, KDA will prepare a bruxer crown  
22 made from zirconia.

23 43. Glidewell also provides dental restorative products exclusively to  
24 dentists or other dental professionals and their offices. Glidewell is the largest  
25 dental laboratory in the world, and has more than 2,900 employees that provide  
26 services and products to more than 42,000 dentists internationally.

27 44. For its zirconia crowns, Glidewell adopted the trademark BruxZir. That  
28 mark is a combination of the generic dental term "BRUX" (see above and further

1 below) with the first three letters of the generic term "zirconia." When spoken  
2 orally, the terms "bruxer" and "bruxzir" are phonetically the same. Glidewell has  
3 never used the word BRUX by itself as a trademark for zirconia crowns, but only  
4 uses BruxZir. Glidewell has never applied to register the word BRUX by itself as  
5 a trademark for zirconia crowns, but only has applied to register BruxZir.

6 45. Notwithstanding those facts, Glidewell has asserted against KDA and  
7 other competitors that Glidewell has the exclusive right to the use the word  
8 BRUX and/or BRUXER in any trademark for zirconia crowns. Just as Glidewell  
9 threatened KDA, Glidewell has threatened other competitors with litigation if  
10 those competitors did not stop using the word BRUX in any trademark for  
11 zirconia crowns. Those competitors elected to stop using BRUX. Glidewell has  
12 sued KDA because KDA instead elected to continue using BRUX and BRUXER,  
13 on the basis that BRUX and BRUXER are generic terms in the dental industry  
14 and that they therefore cannot be exclusively appropriated by any competitor in  
15 the dental industry.

16 46. The words at issue in this lawsuit, BRUX and BRUXER, are related to a  
17 dental condition called BRUXISM. BRUXISM definitions include "the  
18 involuntary or habitual grinding of the teeth, typically during sleep," "gnashing of  
19 teeth," "involuntary clenching of the teeth," and "a condition in which you grind,  
20 gnash or clench your teeth." A person who suffers from bruxism is generically  
21 referred to as a "bruxer."

22 47. BRUXISM (and related terms such as BRUX, BRUXER, BRUXING,  
23 etc.; see below) have a long history in dentistry. Numerous articles and dentist  
24 industry publications reference the generic terms "bruxism," "brux," "bruxer,"  
25 and "bruxing." On Amazon, you can buy "BRUXISM - Webster's Timeline  
26 History - 1955-2007", which lists an article on bruxism that was published in  
27 1955. Beginning as early as 1959, the Journal of Prosthetic Dentistry wrote that  
28 "most patients exhibit signs of bruxism" (Abstract, Vol. 9, Iss.5, Sept. 1959). For

1 decades, dental schools have commonly taught about bruxism in the first few  
2 weeks of dental school.

3 48. As a consequence of those and other common uses of such “bruxism”  
4 terms for decades within the dental profession, “bruxism” and related words such  
5 as BRUXER, BRUX, BRUXING, etc., are generically used and recognized by  
6 dental professionals and others to refer to dental damage caused by such tooth-  
7 grinding, as well as the patients suffering from the condition and treatments for  
8 the condition. For example, within the dental profession:

- 9 • BRUXER is used to describe and/or refer to persons suffering from,  
10 and/or treatments for, bruxism;
- 11 • BRUXING is the grinding or gnashing of teeth by a patient suffering  
12 from bruxism; and
- 13 • to BRUX is to grind or gnash your teeth (if you suffer from bruxism).

14 49. BRUXERS sometimes grind their teeth so hard that they crack one or  
15 more of their teeth. Commonly, dentists repair such damage with dental crowns.  
16 Thus, there is a direct and descriptive connection between (a) the words  
17 BRUXER, BRUX, BRUXING, and similar “bruxism”-based words and (b) dental  
18 crowns and other restorations. Based on that connection, companies have used  
19 “BRUX” in trademarks for various products and services for BRUXERS and the  
20 dentists who treat them. Some have even registered their trademarks with the U.S.  
21 Patent and Trademark Office, and a number of them greatly predate any rights  
22 that Glidewell may have in BRUXZIR. Examples include:

24 Trademark	25 Earliest Filing Or Use Date	26 U.S. Trademark Reg. No.	27 Statu s of Regis tratio n	28 Owner	Goods/Services
BRUX-EZE	12/1/85	2473238	Live	Sentage Corporation Minneapolis	Dental appliances, namely removable occlusal overlays, fixation devices and the like,

1	Trademark	Earliest Filing Or Use Date	U.S. Trademark Reg. No.	Status of Registration	Owner	Goods/Services
2					MN	used for the treatment of <b>bruxism</b> and temporomandibular joint dysfunctions.
3						
4						
5						
6	<b>BRUX-EZE</b>	6/16/86	1608966	Dead	Allen, Larry Escondido CA	Dental appliances, namely, removable occlusal overlays, fixation devices, and the like, used for treatment of <b>bruxism</b> and temporomandibular joint dysfunctions.
7						
8						
9						
10	<b>BRUXCARE</b>	1/15/97	2399235	Dead	BruxCare L.L.C. Austin TX	Medical and Dental instruments, namely electronic instruments used to measure and log muscle activity or to provide feedback on muscle activity
11						
12						
13	<b>BRUXGUARD</b>	5/1/97	2251807	Live	Medtech Products, Inc. Irvington, NY	dental mouth guards for medical purposes
14						
15						
16	<b>BRUXGUARD</b>	3/12/03		Dead	Dental Concepts,LLC Paramus NJ	interocclusal appliances
17						
18	<b>DR. BRUX</b>	10/1/06	3775126	Live	Quattroti Dentech S.R.L. Cislago (Varese) Italy	Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments
19						
20						
21						
22	<b>BRUX-INDICATOR</b>	11/20/06		Dead	Empire Concepts Inc. Red Deer CANADA	Dentistry
23						
24	<b>BRUXZIR</b>	6/6/09	3739663	Live	Glidewell Laboratories (party to this lawsuit)	Dental bridges; Dental caps; Dental crowns; Dental inlays; Dental onlays; Dental prostheses
25						
26	<b>BRUX-CHECKER</b>	8/24/09	3956476	Live	Scheu-Dental GmbH LLC Iserlohn GERMANY	Plastic material for producing dental diagnostic tools, namely, plastic foils for use in dental deep-drawing processes
27						
28						

Trademark	Earliest Filing Or Use Date	U.S. Trademark Reg. No.	Status of Registration	Owner	Goods/Services
BRUXZIR	11/10/09		Live	Glidewell Laboratories (party to this lawsuit)	Dental ceramics
BRUX XXX	12/17/09		Live	Quattroti Dentech S.R.L. LLC Cislago (Varese) Italy	Apparatus & instruments for diagnosis or for treatment of <u>bruxism</u>
BRUXQuickSplint	8/24/10		Live	Bradley A. Eli Dental Corporation Corp. Encinitas CA	Bite trays; Dental bite trays
BRUXOMETER	12/1/10		Dead	Mullen Jr, Perry Wesley Ind. Richmond VA	Device that measures time, duration, frequency or intensity or any other measurement of the <u>bruxing</u> , gnashing or grinding of teeth or jaw
KDZ BRUXER	4/5/11		Live	Keating Dental Arts, Inc. (party to this lawsuit)	Dental prostheses
BRUX BUSTER CUSTOM NIGHT GUARD	6/8/11		Live	Forcefield Mouthguards LLC Rochester NY	Mouth guards for medical purposes

50. Thus, as shown in the table above, Glidewell is only one of a long line of companies who have used BRUX in such trademarks. If "BRUX" did not have the well-known meaning described above, Glidewell would not have used it as part of Glidewell's trademark BruxZir.

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1 51. Thus, as shown in the table above, Glidewell is only a recent entrant in a  
 2 long line of companies who have used BRUX in such trademarks. Glidewell only  
 3 began marketing under the trademark BRUXZIR in June 2009.

4 52. If "BRUX" did not have the well-known meaning described above,  
 5 Glidewell would not have joined that long line of companies and would not have  
 6 used BRUX as part of Glidewell's alleged trademark BruxZir. BRUX and  
 7 BRUXER are generic terms within the dental industry, and consequently cannot  
 8 be appropriated by Glidewell or any party to the exclusion of other competitors.  
 9 Glidewell's alleged BruxZir mark cannot be afforded a scope so broad as to  
 10 encompass competitor's use of the generic terms BRUX or BRUXER.

11 53. In approximately April 2011, KDA adopted and began using its KDZ  
 12 series of related trademarks for its own zirconia dental crowns, shown here:

<i>Keating Product Line</i>	<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Trademark Sought to be Registered by KDA</i>
KDZ BRUXER	85287029	
KDZ MAX	85287084	
KDZ ULTRA	85287720	

19 54. As shown above, KDA's marks all include a "main trademark" "KDZ"  
 20 in stylized lettering, and a generally oval logo around those letters. The marks also  
 21 each include a separate word to designate different grades of KDA's line of KDZ  
 22 products. As mentioned above, one of those added words is BRUXER, and  
 23 KDA's use of that combination mark "KDZ BRUXER" and a related stylized  
 24 logo  .

25 55. Even if there were any basis upon which Glidewell could assert rights to  
 26 the generic terms BRUX or BRUXER (which is denied), the differences in the  
 27 marks preclude any likelihood of confusion (BRUXZIR vs. KDZ BRUXER). The  
 28 channels of trade and other factors also preclude any likelihood of confusion.



1 Both Glidewell and KDA receive orders directly from dentists or their offices  
2 (commonly via facsimile order), and thus the dentist knows exactly the source of  
3 the crown being ordered. In addition, the costs of the crown, and the importance  
4 of the quality of the crown to the dentist's reputation, are such that the customer  
5 dentists can be expected to exercise substantial care in placing their orders for  
6 those crowns, further precluding any likelihood of confusion.

7 **FIRST COUNTERCLAIM**

8 **(DECLARATORY JUDGMENT OF NON-INFRINGEMENT OF**  
9 **GLIDEWELL'S RIGHTS, INCLUDING UNDER 15 U.S.C. § 1051 ET SEQ.)**

10 56. KDA incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs  
11 1-55, inclusive.

12 57. Glidewell has asserted claims against KDA, both in this lawsuit and in  
13 the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (in oppositions filed against KDA's  
14 pending KDZ BRUXER LOGO application), contending that Glidewell's rights  
15 are infringed by KDA's use of that trademark.

16 58. An actual, present and justiciable controversy has arisen between KDA  
17 and Glidewell concerning KDA's right to use the trademark KDZ BRUXER  
18 (both in plain text and in its stylized logo).

19 59. KDA seeks declaratory judgment from this Court that its trademark  
20 KDZ BRUXER (both in plain text and in its stylized logo) do not infringe any  
21 protectable rights of Glidewell.

22 **SECOND COUNTERCLAIM**

23 **(UNFAIR COMPETITION UNDER CALIFORNIA BUSINESS &**  
24 **PROFESSIONS CODE 17200 ET SEQ. AND CALIFORNIA COMMON**  
25 **LAW)**

26 60. KDA incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs  
27 1-59, inclusive.

27 ///

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1       61. Glidewell's activities, as described above, constitute unfair competition  
2 in violation of California Business & Professions Code 17200, et seq. and the  
3 common law of California. Among other things, Glidewell has attempted and is  
4 attempting to preclude KDA and other competitors from using BRUX or any  
5 BRUX-based term as part of a trademark for zirconia dental crowns and other  
6 dental restorations.

7       62. Glidewell did not attempt to register BRUX as a trademark, but instead  
8 adopted and used a different purported mark BRUXZIR, and then used that issued  
9 registration as unlawful "cover" for asserting that Glidewell's competitors could  
10 NOT use the generic term BRUX.

11       63. Glidewell's wrongful acts have proximately caused and will continue to  
12 cause KDA substantial injury, including loss of profits, confusion of potential  
13 customers, damage to KDA's goodwill and reputation, and diminution in the  
14 value of KDA's trademark and such injury will continue unless and until  
15 Glidewell is enjoined from its wrongful acts. In doing the acts alleged, Glidewell  
16 acted willfully and deliberately and with a malicious intent, and as such, KDA is  
17 entitled to exemplary and punitive damages.

18                               **THIRD COUNTERCLAIM**  
19                               **(MISUSE OF TRADEMARK)**

20       64. KDA incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs  
21 1-63, inclusive.

22       65. Glidewell's foregoing actions constitute misuse of a trademark  
23 (BRUXZIR).

24       66. Glidewell's present litigation against KDA based on Glidewell's alleged  
25 trademark BRUXZIR constitutes misuse of trademark, especially in view of the  
26 fact that BRUX is a generic term relating to dental patients and treatments for  
27 bruxism. Glidewell has filed this baseless lawsuit to harass and/or intimidate  
28

1 KDA. Glidewell's claims are objectively unreasonable, and Glidewell is pursuing  
2 them only to impose disproportionate costs on KDA.

3 67. Glidewell has used and is using its BRUXZIR registration in an  
4 unlawful attempt to prevent KDA and others from using the generic terms BRUX  
5 and/or BRUXER in the marketplace. By its actions, Glidewell has been and is  
6 attempting to unfairly compete by asserting an invalid and/or unenforceable  
7 trademark in an attempt to unlawfully monopolize the market for zirconia dental  
8 crowns.

9 68. Glidewell did not have reasonable grounds to bring this lawsuit, nor to  
10 pursue KDA and others for use of BRUX-based trademarks. KDA has never used  
11 BRUXZIR as a trademark, and has only used KDZ BRUXER.

12 69. Through its actions, Glidewell has unlawfully harassed KDA and other  
13 competitors who are entitled to use BRUX and BRUXER (and/or the phonetic  
14 equivalent "BRUXZIR") within their trademarks. Among other things, using  
15 BRUX and BRUXER in a trademark helps Glidewell, KDA, and other  
16 competitors communicate to their customers (dentists) that the product or service  
17 is directed or related to bruxism and bruxers. Glidewell's actions are intended to  
18 wrongfully appropriate for Glidewell's exclusive use that communication tool  
19 (using BRUX or BRUXER as words in a trademark for BRUXISM products, such  
20 as zirconia dental crowns). Glidewell's actions alleged herein were willful and  
21 deliberate.

22 70. Glidewell's actions have proximately caused and will continue to cause  
23 KDA substantial injury, including loss of profits, loss of sales and market share,  
24 confusion of potential customers, damage to KDA's goodwill and reputation, and  
25 diminution in the value of KDA's business in an amount to be determined at trial,  
26 and such injury will continue unless and until Glidewell is enjoined from its  
27 wrongful acts.

28 ///

**FOURTH COUNTERCLAIM**

**CANCELLATION OF TRADEMARK REGISTRATION NO. 3,739,663**

71. KDA incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1-70, inclusive.

72. "Bruxer crown" is a generic term that is used in the dental arts for a crown that is made of zirconia. Due to the strength of zirconia, one of the primary uses for a crown made of zirconia is to treat bruxers. Due to this correlation, the term "bruxer," when speaking of a product within dentistry, has become the common name for this particular product.

73. Glidewell's mark BRUXZIR is a phonetic equivalent of the generic term bruxer and is therefore not entitled to trademark protection and is invalid and unenforceable.

74. Even if BRUXZIR is not generic, it is merely descriptive and has not achieved secondary meaning. BRUXZIR refers to a zirconia based product that is used to treat patients with bruxism (i.e., bruxers). Glidewell has admitted in its promotional literature that the BRUXZIR product is primarily indicated for bruxers. As a phonetic equivalent of "bruxer," BRUXZIR is merely descriptive of the product and of the patients it targets. Furthermore, by changing the spelling to include "ZIR" it is further descriptive of zirconia, the material with which it is made. As dental professions refer to the product itself as a "bruxer," "bruxzir" or a "bruxer crown," BRUXZIR has not achieved secondary meaning and is therefore not entitled to registration pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1052(e)(1).

75. Glidewell's wrongful acts have proximately caused and will continue to cause KDA substantial injury, including loss of profits, damage to KDA's goodwill and reputation, and diminution in the value of KDA's trademark. Due to the genericness and/or merely descriptive nature of the terms "bruxer" and "bruxzir," Trademark Registration No. 3,739,663 must be cancelled.

///

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, KDA respectfully requests that the Court:

1. Enter judgment according to the declaratory relief sought, including that KDA's use of its KDZ BRUXER trademark does not infringe any enforceable rights of Glidewell's, and that the terms BRUX, BRUXER, and BRUXING are generic terms within the dental industry and cannot be appropriated by one entity to the exclusion of others for products and/or services related to BRUXISM;

2. Enter judgment that Glidewell has violated California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq. and/or California common law by unfairly competing with KDA;

3. Enjoin Glidewell from continuing misuse of its trademark BRUXZIR against KDA;

4. Order cancellation of Trademark Registration No. 3,739,663;

5. Award KDA its damages as may be proved in the trial of this action;

6. Award KDA its costs and attorney fees in this action;

7. Award KDA recovery of exemplary damages against Glidewell pursuant to California Civil Code § 3294;

8. Award interest on all applicable damages under California Civil Code § 3288;

9. Enter such other further relief to which KDA may be entitled as a matter of law or equity, or which the Court determines to be just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: October 26, 2012

By: 

Lynda J. Zadra-Symes  
Jeffrey L. Van Hoosear  
David G. Jankowski  
Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
KEATING DENTAL ARTS, INC.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Pursuant to Rule 38(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure,  
demand is hereby made for trial by jury on all issues triable to a jury.

Respectfully submitted,

KNOBBE, MARTENS, OLSON & BEAR, LLP

Dated: October 26, 2012

By: 

Lynda J. Zadra-Symes  
Jeffrey L. Van Hoosear  
David G. Jankowski

Attorneys for Plaintiff,  
KEATING DENTAL ARTS, INC.



**PROOF OF SERVICE**

I am a citizen of the United States of America and I am employed in Irvine, California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action. My business address is 2040 Main Street, Fourteenth Floor, Irvine, California. I am readily familiar with the firm's business practices for the collection and processing of correspondence for mailing, and that mail so processed will be deposited the same day during the ordinary course of business.


On October 26, 2012, I caused the within SECOND AMENDED ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES, AND COUNTERCLAIMS; DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL to be served on the parties or their counsel shown below, by placing it in a sealed envelope addressed as follows:

***Via Electronic and First Class Mail:***

Leonard Tachner, Esq.  
LEONARD TACHNER, A Professional Law Corp.  
17961 Sky Park Circle, Suite 38-E  
Irvine, CA 92614-6364  
Email: ltachner@aol.com

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on October 26, 2012 at Irvine, California.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Claire A. Stoneman

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